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washer, a laboratory assistant, an "analyst" hanging on to the coat-tails of a chemical engineer, a technician "analyzing" urine from morn to midnight, a drug clerk handling chemicals, a coffee or tea "nose" specialist—all cogs in the chemical wheel are to-day classed as chemists together with the professor of chemistry, research and industrial chemists. The title "chemist" must be standardized. Those who by right of training and occupation deserve this name should urge upon our government to lay down definite standards for the profession and place it in the same plane with medicine or law. An institution's diploma or an association's membership or whatever else may be feasible in the national standardization, should represent the chemist's license. Partial action in this direction has been inaugurated by the Chemical Warfare Service Section in classing men as "analysts" who received sufficient training in chemistry to enable them to carry on routine analyses under direction and as "chemists" who have special training in any of the branches of chemistry. This classification is a step in the right direction. It was for the war program. Now let there be a complete classification for the peace program.

To conclude—chemistry has proven to be America's bulwark of defense. In return, America must recognize all the more the indispensable service of the scholar, the thinker, the investigator of science, in national preservation. May our new democratic age stimulate scientists in their search of truth not only for truth's sake but for humanity's sake in our universal brotherhood of man.

I. NEWTON KUGELMASS

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

#### CHARLES RICHARD VAN HISE

THE following minute has been voted by the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin:

Dr. Charles Richard Van Hise, the president of the University of Wisconsin, departed this life November 19, 1918, after an unbroken connection of forty-four years with the institution, as under-

graduate, through all grades of the faculty, and as president for the past fifteen years.

Nearly every living alumnus, every faculty member and executive officer has come into intimate personal contact with him during the long period of his connection with the university, and to know him was to love him, to serve with him a privilege, and to serve under him a benediction.

Recognition of his genius, as a scientist, as an educator, and as an executive, comes to us from every quarter of the nation and civilized world. We would not here catalogue his virtues, his excellences, nor his achievements in his many fields of intellectual and personal activity. We knew him as a friend, co-laborer and associate. The many hours we have spent with him are a priceless asset; his activities and his accomplishments are an inspiration to us and a call to better things. We shall miss him as a friend, counsellor and brother; we shall strive to be better for having known him. We mourn with the family, with the university, with the nation, and with the world over his untimely passing. We deplore our loss, but we know that the world is richer for his having lived and served.

The faculty of the University of Wisconsin has drawn up the following memorial resolution in honor of President Van Hise:

We, the faculty of the university, would pay our tribute of respect and love to our departed leader, President Charles R. Van Hise. His death has afflicted us with the deepest sense of public and personal loss. We rejoice, however, in the service that he rendered to his fellow men. He preached the gospel of service, and he practised it with insight and energy. His service was not the condescension of the great to the humble, but the solicitude of the elder brother for his brethren. To him the great object in life was to release the capacities of men, to help them learn how to help themselves.

His broad conception of the part that the university should have in this work of spiritual liberation was firmly grounded in respect for pure scholarship, and his success in securing its fuller realization is one of his titles to grateful remembrance. He had a democrat's faith in the ability of the people of Wisconsin to recognize the worth of university training. No opposition, no doubts or fears, could shake his confidence in their unfaltering and full support of the university which sought to open to all a door to richer and nobler living.

He was truly a democratic leader. He was

simple in his tastes, delighting in the curling smoke of the campfire and the small, still voices of the wild woods. He was accessible to every one and sought advice from all who would offer it; he respected honest opponents and worked with them as harmoniously after a conflict as before; he endured even malicious personal criticism with serenity. His tolerance was indeed amazing, and it sprang, not from indifference or disdain, but from single-hearted devotion to the larger, benign purposes that he cherished for men, and from the concentration of his strength upon the effort to realize them.

It was characteristic of the steady and consistent broadening of his interests that he passed from the study of the forces which have knit the outer fabric of the earth to the investigation of some of the potent influences which make or mar the welfare of men. The well-being of the people of Wisconsin, of the people of the nation, engaged the productive energies of his mature manhood. When the great war came and threatened the destruction of western civilization, he bent all the powers of his mind and heart to the great problem of gaining the victory for liberty and justice, and then, in these later, stupendous weeks, to a greater problem of making that victory secure through the organization of a brotherhood of free nations. The leader who began his presidency with the noble ideal of freeing human capacity throughout the commonwealth of Wisconsin fittingly crowned his too brief days, in the fulness of his powers, with well-wrought plans for ensuring to national and to individual capacity a free opportunity throughout a liberated world.

We rejoice that he has dwelt among us and that his spirit has moulded and will continue to mould the life of the university. "They may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

### SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

#### THE PRODUCTION OF MARBLE IN 1917

THE value of marble sold in the United States in 1917, according to reports made by the producers to G. F. Loughlin, United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, was \$6,330,387, a decrease of 10 per cent. (\$702,784) from the value in 1916 and the lowest annual value for our marble output since 1904. The quantity produced in 1917 was about 3,627,750 cubic feet (310,130 tons), as against about 4,795,000 cubic feet (409,970 tons) in 1916—a decrease of 24 per cent. The

quantity produced in 1917 included a small proportion of serpentine, as shown in a later paragraph, but no "onyx marble."

Of the marble sold in 1917, 2,156,351 cubic feet (about 184,370 tons), valued at \$6,100,280, was building and monumental marble—a decrease of 33 per cent. in quantity and 11 per cent. in value compared with 1916. The average price of this stone per cubic foot was \$2.83 in 1917 and \$2.13 in 1916.

The marble sold for use as flux, terrazzo and mosaic work, and ornamental stone, and the pulverized marble sold for use in agriculture and in manufactures amounted to 125,764 tons, valued at \$230,107. The marble sold for these purposes in 1916 amounted to 136,217 short tons valued at \$209,155.

The total value of marble sold in 1917 for use as building stone (3,702,563) was 22 per cent. less than that sold in 1916, and the total quantity (1,470,793 cubic feet) was 35 per cent. less. Exterior building stone, which represented 36 per cent. of the total quantity of building stone, decreased 37 per cent. in quantity and 25 per cent. in value; stone for interior work, which represented 64 per cent. of the total quantity, decreased 34 per cent. in quantity and 20 per cent. in value. Marble sold dressed for use in the exterior of buildings was the only building stone product that showed increase in quantity (13,549 cubic feet) in 1917; but the value of this product decreased \$38,328 (4.7 per cent.). The general average price of marble sold as building stone (rough and dressed) in 1917 was \$2.52 per cubic foot; the average value of exterior stone was \$2.05 and of interior stone \$2.77. Vermont and Tennessee produced over 56 per cent. of the quantity of marble quarried for use as building stone, each state reporting over 390,000 cubic feet. Vermont's output was nearly equally divided between exterior and interior stone, whereas 97 per cent. of Tennessee's product was interior building stone. About 37 per cent. of the Vermont and over 50 per cent. of the Tennessee marble was sold as rough stone. Georgia and Missouri were the next largest producers of building marble,